

which would render them resistant to the tuberculous process. I was able to announce successful results in a few cases of lupus vulgaris by the use of taurin, creatin, urea, uric acid, and similar products, and at the same time called attention to a vegetable product very similar to urea named thiosinamin, which had just come into use abroad as a therapeutic agent for tuberculosis.

I further called attention to the possibility of establishing a lithemic habit involving excessive assimilation and metabolism of proteid substances together with increased oxygenation, in order to antagonize or substitute a tuberculous diathesis involving deficient assimilation and decreased oxygenation.

One of the most important events in the history of the campaign against tuberculosis in America in recent years has been the inauguration in Philadelphia of that magnificent foundation, the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study, Treatment, and Prevention of Tuberculosis, of which Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, the Medical Director, has just issued the annual report for the second year, ending February 1st, 1905. The careful analysis of the conditions, sociological as well as medical, of the 1,561 patients treated is worthy of study. A number of valuable reports and monographs, prepared by members of the medical staff, are therein published. One of these is by Dr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania, who is also veterinary surgeon of the institute, and is entitled, "A Review of Recent Investigations and Observations Upon the Immunization of Animals against Tuberculosis."

Referring to the tuberculin of Koch, he said:

"It was at last established that while tuberculin has a specific effect upon the lesions of tuberculosis, and in some cases causes the lesion to become encapsulated, to recede, or to disappear, this effect is by no means constant, and is not sufficiently frequent to make this mode of treatment of practical value.

"Some modified tuberculins have been produced by Koch, E. Klebs, von Ruch, von Behring, Buchner, Hirschfelder, Maragliano, and others, but none of them has been sufficient to render an animal immune to tuberculosis permanently or to a practical degree."